Dear Friends,

Welcome to my very first ***Carefully Curated*** Collection. I have some nice new additions to my inventory and wanted to make them available to select customers prior to posting them online or offering them at a trade show. The current offerings are a group of carefully selected items from the last half year of buying (aside from a few existing coins from stock that I particularly like). There are Greek, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, Byzantine and world coins represented. I will be doing these 'mini-catalogs' periodically throughout the year as a courtesy to my clients.

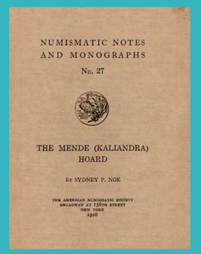
Enjoy!

Macedonia, Mende.

c. 430-423 BC

AR Tetradrachm, 17.23g (25mm, 6h). Bearded Dionysos lounging on donkey; Dionysos wears a laurel wreath and holds a kantharos which he supports on his raised knee / MEN/ΔA/I/ON. Grapevines with five bunches of grapes; all within a square incuse.

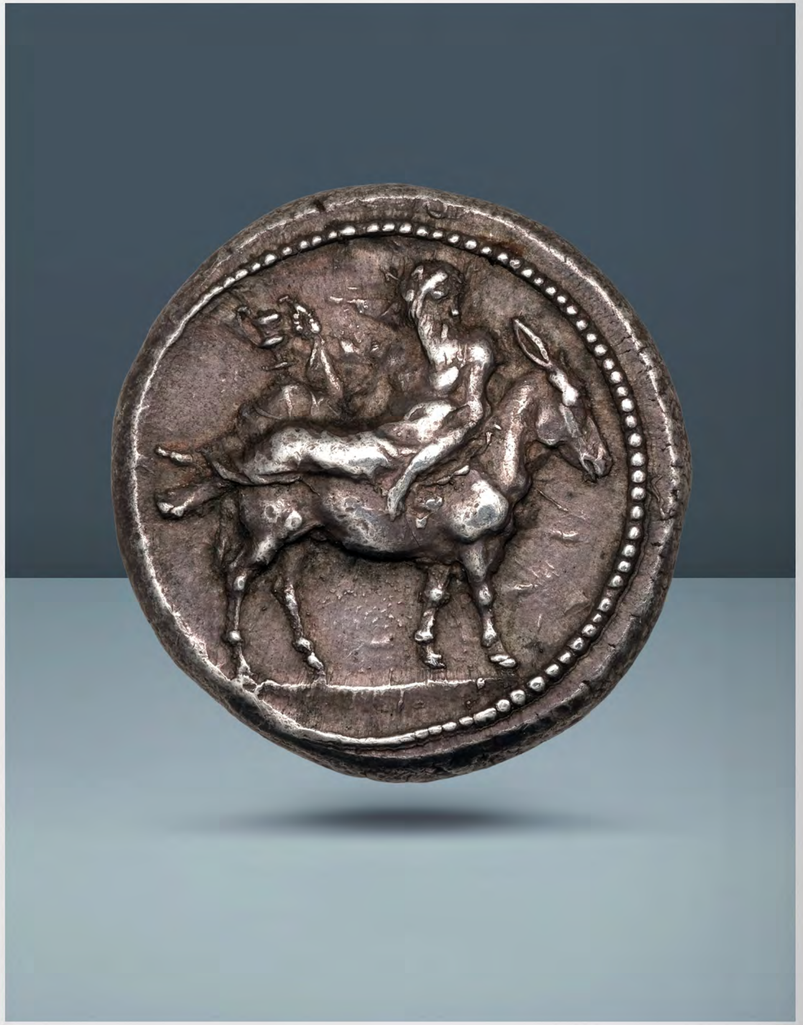
Pedigree: From the Robert Käppeli collection. Ex Adolph Hess - Bank Leu [3], 1956, lot 266



References: AMNG pl. 1, 16. Noe, Kaliandra 81 = MGK 455 (this coin). Babelon IV 984, pl. 316, 2. Franke-Hirmer 406. Franke/Marathaki fig. 56. HGC 3, 547

Grade: Beautifully struck with nice cabinet toning. Some wear the top part of the legend on the reverse. Mint State / aEF (gk1574)

$ 37,500



This coin comes from a 1956 Hess - Leu collaboration auction and is from the Kalliandra Hoard of 1913(?). The hoard was first published by Sydney Noe of the ANS in the 1925 edition of Numismatic Notes and Monographs (NNM). Composed of 320+ silver coins, after discovery, it was dispersed among the following museums: London, Paris, Berlin, Athens, as well as in the trade and with certain prominent individuals, listed in the historic record as, R. Jameson, G. Empedocles and E.T. Newell. In 1926, Noe wrote further about the hoard. In fact, this coin is featured on plate IX, 81 in that study. The hoard's burial is likely prior to 423 BC, which was when the city was plundered by the Athenians. After this time, the Athenian monetary law went into effect and it is reasonable to assume that there was a discontinuation of this tetradrachm type. After this hoard, scholars determined that Mende must have been more commercially prominent than originally thought. The coins of Mende are filled with beautiful and celebratory imagery of the god Dionysus reclining drunkenly on the back of a donkey. One almost wants to pick up a glass of wine to participate in the festivities. The reverse shows the city state name along with grape vines, the essential element to the creation of wine.

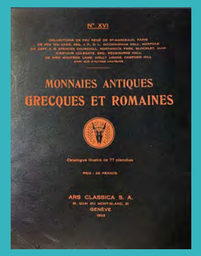
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Pherai, Alexander tyrant.

c. 369-358 BC

AR Drachm, 5.87g (18mm, 10h). EN - NOΔI - AΣ Laureate head of Ennodia r., wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace / ΑΛΕΞ - ΑΝΔΡ - ΟΥ Lion's head r., with open jaws.

Pedigree: Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhousopoulos, lot 1446; Ars Classica XIV, 1929, lot 238; Ars Classica XVI, 1933, lot 1128; Leu 30, 1982, lot 105 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, lot 1310



References: BMC 17. Traité IV, 615 and pl. CCXCIV, 17 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1310 (this coin)

Grade: Wonderful old pedigree from a distinguished collection. Dark toning with minor roughness. EF (gk1544c)

$ 16,500

SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Sicily.
Akragas.

c. 470/60-420 BC

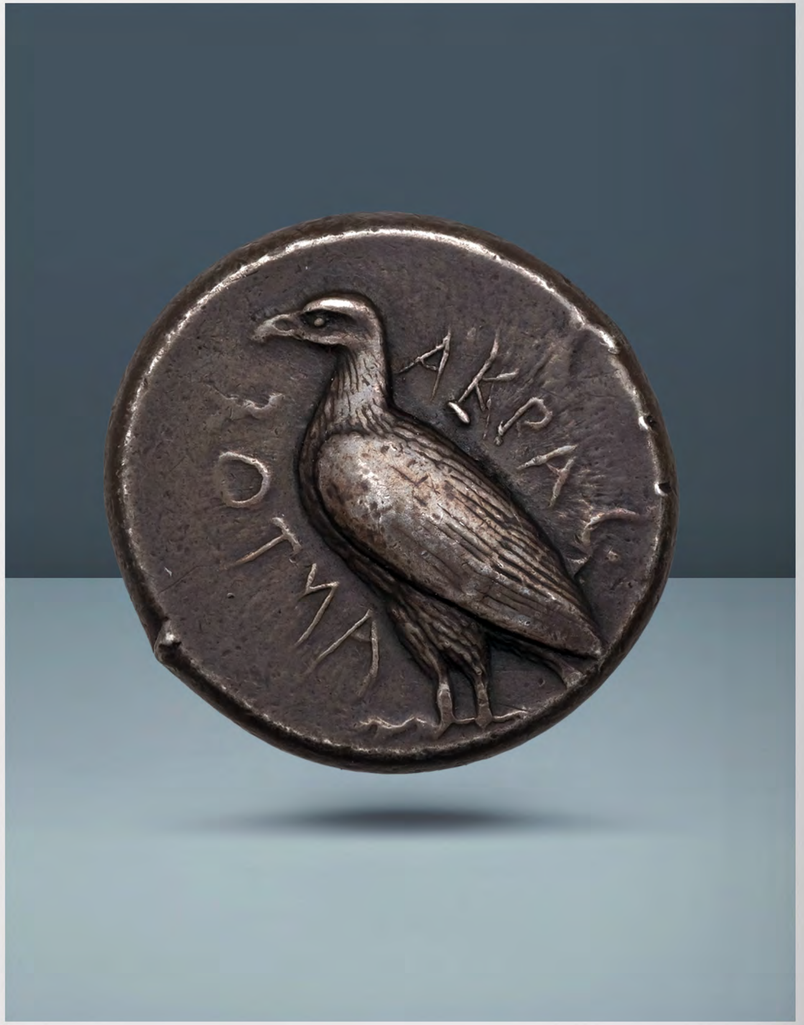
AR Tetradrachm, 17.42g (25mm, 6h). AKPAC - AN (retrograde) TOΣ Eagle standing facing left / Crab.

Pedigree: Ex Sotheby's 8 May 1916, lot 91. Ex Dr. Eugen Merzbacher 2 November 1909, lot 2428. From a Belgian collection

References: Westermark, the Coinage of Akragas 340 (O8/R30), 4 (this coin). HGC 2, 78

Grade: Lovely cabinet toning. Some wear on the wing of the eagle, otherwise wonderful state of preservation. EF (gk1573)

$ 18,000



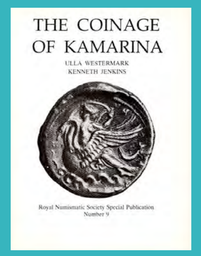
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

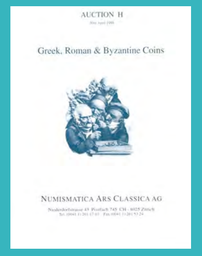
Sicily.
Kamarina.

c. 415-400 BC

AR Tetradrachm, 17.37g (23mm, 12h). Quadriga l. driven by Athena wearing chiton and crested helmet with feathers; she leans forward holding reins in l. hand and stretching out r. arm above the reins; horses galloping in step; Nike flying r. holding an open wreath in both hands to crown the charioteer. Heron in exergue. Dotted border. / KAMAPINAI-ON (retrograde) Bearded head of Herakles l. wearing lion-skin with open mouth and showing teeth; the lion has a thick mane falling down the neck of Herakles

Pedigree: Ex NAC (Numismatica Ars Classica), Auction H, Zürich 1998, lot 1142. Ex Triton V, New York 2002, lot 1175. Ex Busso Peus 378, Frankfurt 2004, lot 38. From the A.D.M. Collection und privately purchased in January 1971





References: Westermark-Jenkins 138.21 (this coin). Dewing 578 (same rev. die). Gulbenkian 172

Grade: Nicely struck with toned surfaces. Some light overall wear with minor marks on both obverse and reverse. The obverse has a small flan flaw in front of the charioteer. aEF (gk1596)

$ 18,500

An artistically beautiful tetradrachm from Kamarina. Kamarina, a Greek city state located at the southern end of Sicily which was founded as a colony of Syracuse in 598 BC. Many of the expansion colonies had a strong military presence. Kamarina was different in that based on its lush fertile plain it was a thriving community which had the ability to be self-sufficient. As with many ancient Greek cities, Kamarina was no different dealing with invasions and hostile takeovers. This particular type was struck once an Athenian fleet arrived in c. 415 BC and Kamarina had to decide whether to favour an alliance with Syracuse or Athens. Once Athens left there were some years of peace and then Carthage laid siege to Kamarina invading the island and their peace. The influence of Syracuse is absolutely evident on these types with the quadriga on the obverse. The only marked difference is a charioteer of Athena and a bird (identified likely to be a heron by academics) in the exergue. The reverse however is a departure from the coins of Syracuse and their many renditions of Arethusa. We now have a very masculine head of Herakles which reflects the cult status that he maintained in the city. This coin comes from an early NAC auction from 1998 and was privately purchased by the then collector in 1971.

Judaea.
First Revolt.

Year 2 = 67/8

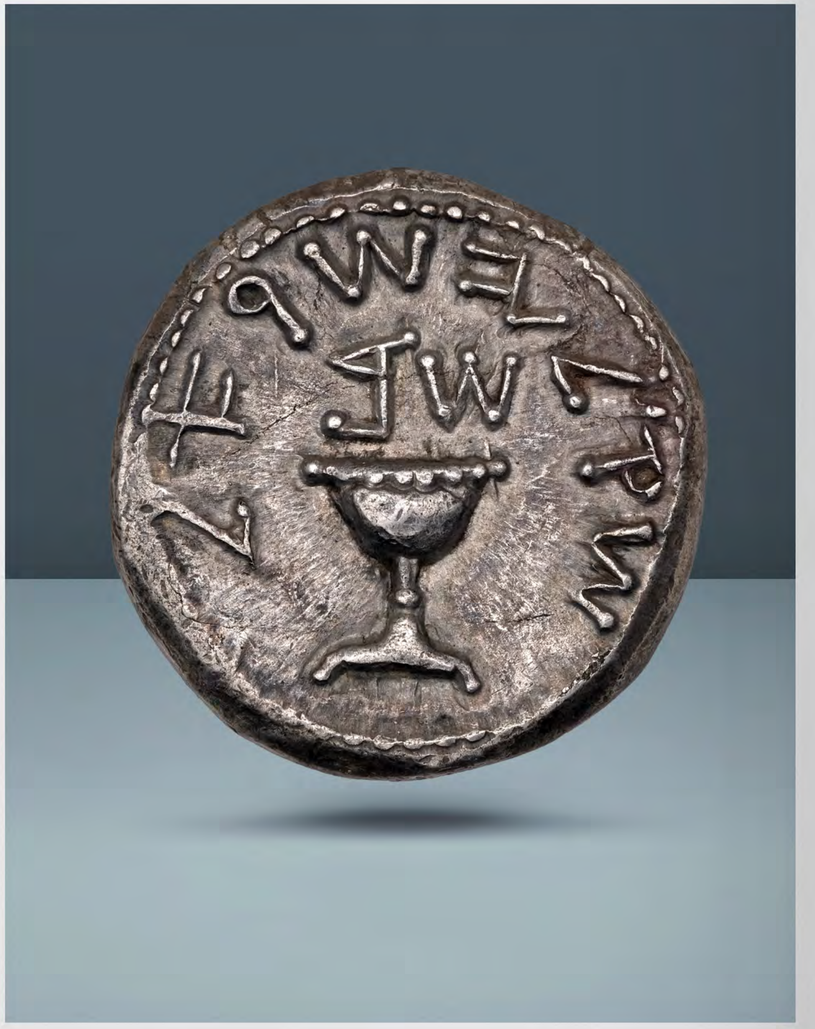
AR Shekel, 13.92g (23mm, 12h). Shekel of Israel' (in Hebrew) Omer cup with pearled rim; above, 'Y[ear] 2' (in Hebrew) / 'Jerusalem the holy' (in Hebrew) Stem with three pomegranates.

Pedigree: From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, privately acquired from Leu on 11 November 1994 (with a photocopy of the original invoice), ex Leu FPL, autumn 1993, 8.

References: Hendin 1358. Meshorer 193. Sofaer 5-6

Grade: Nicely struck with light toning. EF (gk1601)

$ 12,500



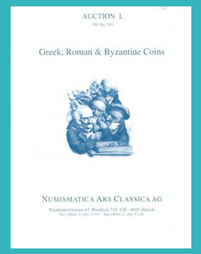
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

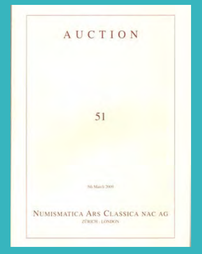
Sicily.
Messana.

412-408 BC

AR Tetradrachm, 17.25g (24mm, 2h). The nymph Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands, driving biga of mules to left; above, Nike flying right to crown her with a wreath; in exergue, two opposed dolphins / ΜΕΣΣ-Α-ΝΙΟ-Ν Hare springing to right; below, youthful head of Pan to right.

Pedigree: Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 51, 5 March 2009, lot 571 and Numismatica Ars Classica L, 18 May 2001, lot 1177.

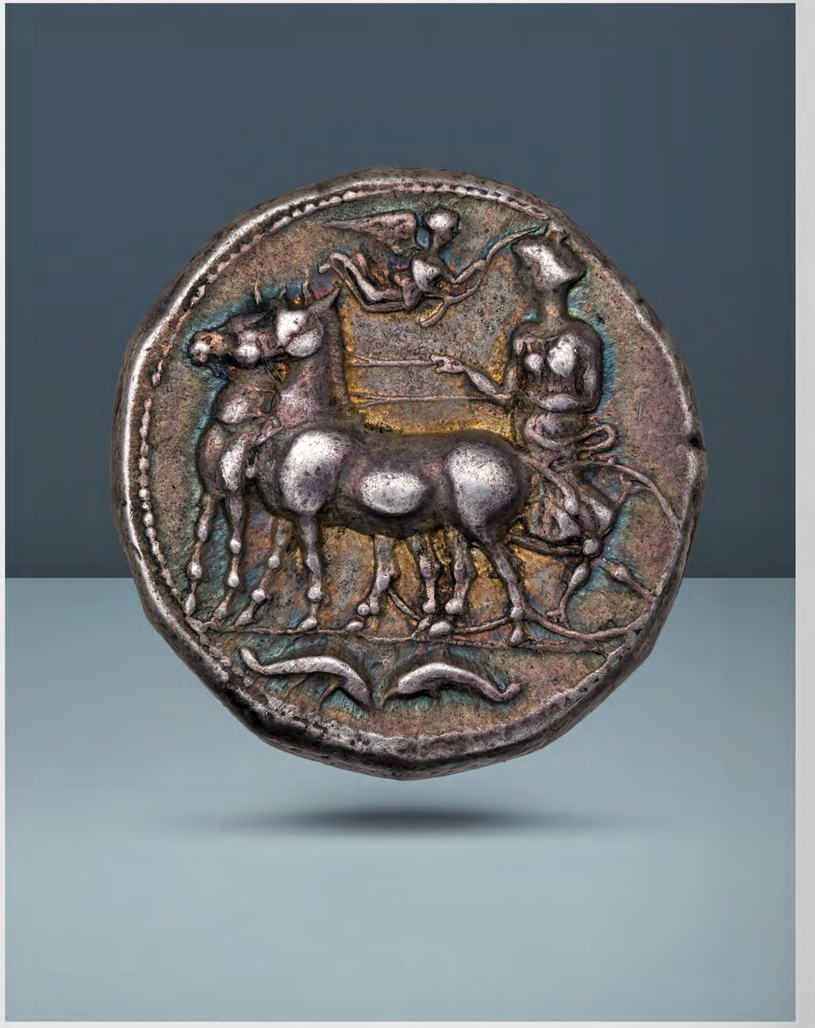




References: Caltabiano 604 (D217/R236). SNG ANS 369 (same dies).

Grade: Nicely toned with a good strike and minimal wear. EF (gk1602)

$ 12,500



SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Macedonia.
Alexander III, the Great.

336-323 BC. Miletus,
c. 323-319 BC

AR Drachm, 4.27g (15mm, 12h). Head of Hercules with club symbol under / Zeus seated on throne holding eagle, monogram to left.

Pedigree: From the Graeculus Collection

References: Price 2090 var. (no club)

Grade: Very rare variant with symbol on obverse. Beautifully struck and nicely toned. FDC. (gk1524)

$ 5,500

An intriguing drachm from Miletus of Alexander the Great. Easily undetected, this drachm, while beautiful, has a feature not typically seen on tetradrachms or drachms from Alexander, namely a symbol on the obverse. Most students of ancient coins realize quickly that classifying the coins of Alexander the Great rely heavily on the monograms found on the reverse. These small symbols give clues as to when and where the coins were struck. This Miletus drachm has a very unusual club symbol under the head of Herakles. Along with the rare obverse symbol this coin has dramatic rainbow toning and a sharp strike.

Pamphylia.
Aspendos.

c. 360 BC

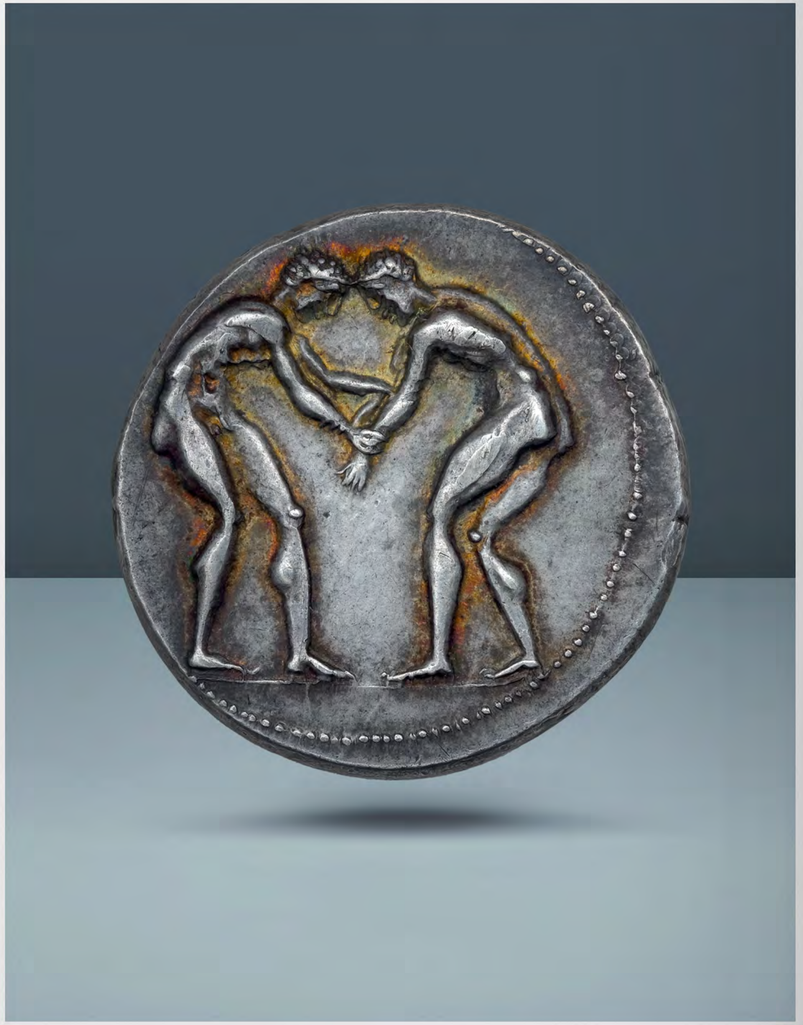
AR Stater, 10.88g (22mm, 12h). Two wrestlers grappling / [ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ]Slinger r.; in r. field, triskeles. All within a dotted frame.

Pedigree: Ex Elsen 36, lot 154. Ex Lansky 3, lot 111

References: SNG Copenhagen 189.
SNG von Aulock 4541

Grade: Nicely struck with the exception of some of the finer details on the slinger's face. Pretty iridescent toning. Style is fine. Legend is partially off flan on reverse. EF (gk1550)

$ 4,250



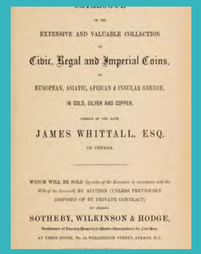
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Thrace.
Ainos.

c. 383/2-382/1 BC

AR Tetrobol, 2.59g (12mm, 12h). Head of Hermes wearing Petasos facing / AINION Goat standing right with amphora in front, below, astragalos.

Pedigree: From an old Belgian collection assembled in the late 1940's-1960's. Possibly from the Whittall Sale of 1884 (Sotheby's), lot 279 (not photographed but weight is same)


EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
Civic, Regal and Imperial Coins,
EUROPEAN, ASIATIC, AFRICAN & INSULAR GREECE,
IN GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER,
FORMED BY THE LATE
JAMES WHITTALL, ESQ.
OF PATRAS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE,

References: May 380. Winterthur I, HGC 3 1281. Warren 478. Whittall Sale (1884), lot 279

Grade: Pristine condition with lovely toning and sharp strike. Mint State. (gk1587)

$ 5,500

SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Macedonia.
Olynthus.

c. 382-379 BC

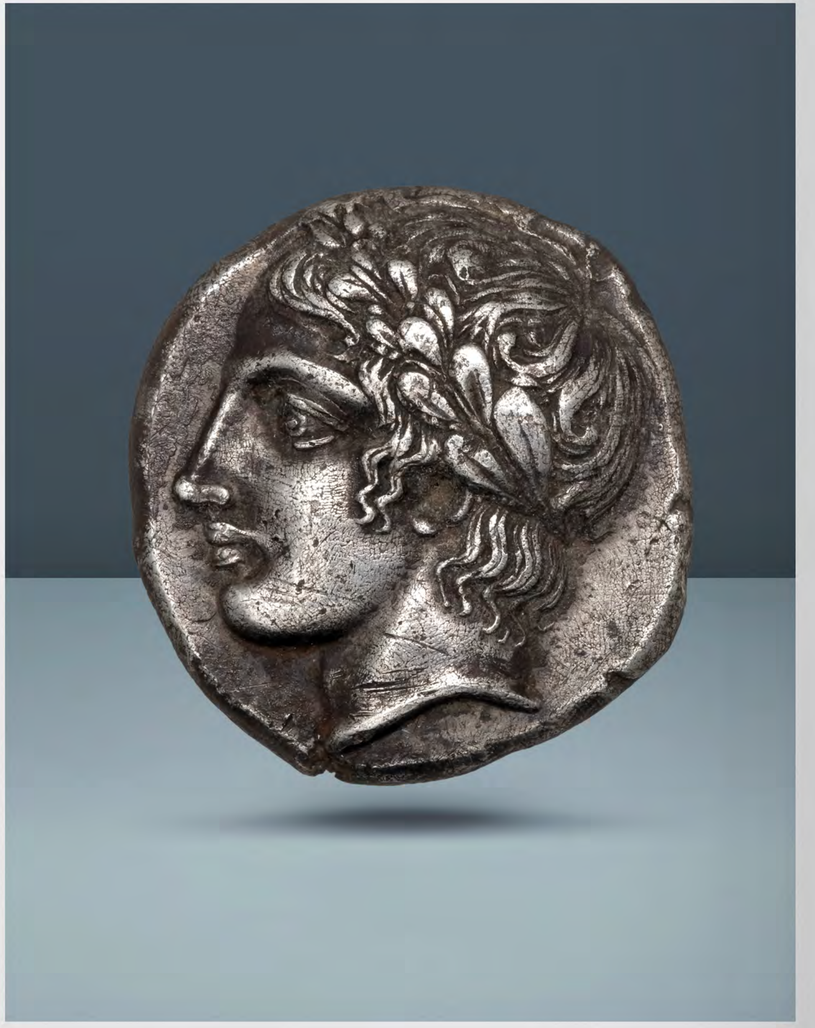
AR Tetradrachm, 14.31g (24mm, 9h). Head of Apollo wearing a laurel wreath r. / Χ-Α-Λ-ΚΙΔ-ΕΩΝ Kithara.

Pedigree: From an old Belgian collection assembled in the late 1940's-1960's

References: Robinson & Clement, Group H, 18 forward (A17/P16). HGC 3 497

Grade: Sharply struck with some roughness. Toned. EF (gk1589)

$ 9,500



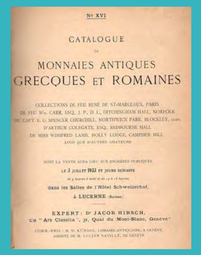
Olynthus is located on the Chalcidice Peninsula of Greece. The name means "fruit of the wild fig tree" although from the coins one does not get that symbolism. The mythological founder of Olynthus is the god of the same name. Originally Olynthus was a rather insignificant Greek polis but over time there was synoecism in which other Greek city-states sent people to fully inhabit the polis. By the time this coin was struck in 382 BC, Olynthus transformed into a rather important city and was even the head of the formal Delian League.

Sicily.
Syracuse.

c. 367-344 BC

AE 24, 15.93g (24mm, 11h). Zeus wearing laureate facing r. / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Lightning bolt. Eagle symbol to r.

Pedigree: Ex Ars Classica XVI, Geneva, 16 July 1933, lot 816


N° XVI

CATALOGUE

DE

MONNAIES ANTIQUES
GRECQUES ET ROMAINES

COLLECTIONS DE FEU RENÉ DE STORELKEN, PARIS
DE FEU W.-L. CARR, ESQ., J. P. D. L. DITCHINGHAM HALL, NORFOLK
DU CAPT. E. G. SPENCER CHURCHILL, NORTHWICK PARK, BLOCKLEY, comté
D'AUTRES COLLECTIONS, ESQ., BISHOURNE HALL
DE MISS WINIFRED LAMB, HOLLY LODGE, CAMPDEN HILL,
AINSI QUE D'AUTRES ADJONCTIONS

SONT LA VENTE AURA LIEU AUX ENCHÈRES PUBLIQUES,
le 3 JUILLET 1933 et jours suivants
dès 14 heures à midi très exactes
Dans les Salles de l'Hôtel Schweizerhof,
à LAUSANNE (Suisse)

EXPERT: Dr JACOB HIRSCH,
Cie "Ars Classica", 31, Quai du Mont-Blanc, Genève

References: Calciati II, 72 st 3. BMC 311

Grade: Some large cracks at the edges from 10-12h on obverse, otherwise a lovely strike and good surfaces. Some minor wear on the eagle on reverse. EF/aEF (gk1576)

$ 4,000

SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Celtic. Gallia. Suessiones (Northern France).

c. 2nd-1st century BC

AE Potin, 5.96g (20mm, 12h). Head r. with curly hair and a torc or necklace; zigzag in front of face / Horse l.; above, symbol; small pellet between horse's mouth and neck; below, cross.

Pedigree: Ex Münzzentrum 160, Solingen-Ohligs 2011, lot 166

References: Delestrée/Tache 216. Catalogue of Celtic Coin in the British Museum, Vol. III, 472. Scheers Péronne no. 323; Scheers Traité, 772-6 no. 196 (Class II), pl. xxiv. 692; Scheers Seine-Maritime nos 726-7

Grade: Beautifully struck and seldom seen in this condition. FDC. (gk1578)

$ 2,250

Thracian Kings and Dynasties. Hebryzelmis.

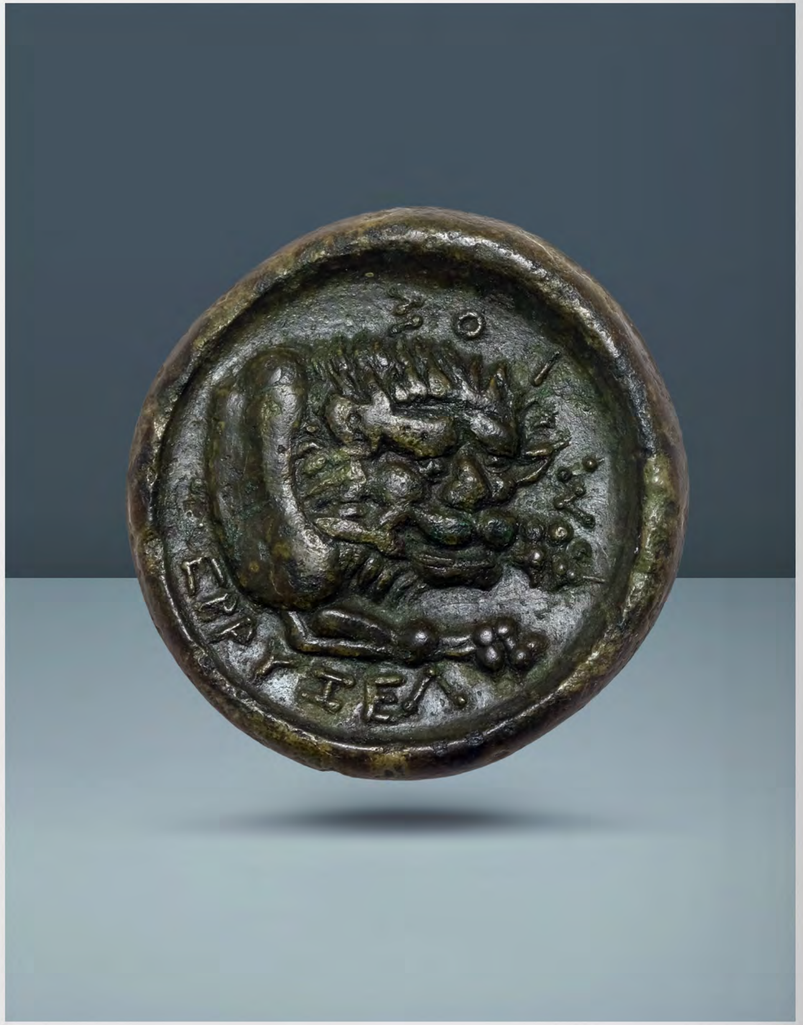
c. 389-383 BC

AE 16, 4.23g (16mm, 9h). Head of bearded Hebryzelmis to left / ЕВРУΖЕΛ-М-ІОΣ, Forepart of lion facing right.

References: SNG BM -. SNG Stamcomb -. Topalov, Ancient Thrace 84. HGC 1692. Numismatic Chronicle, 1894, pl. I, 2

Grade: Lovely light green patina. Wonderful strike. Some corrosion with minor pitting. EF. (gk1597)

$ 5,500



Not a lot is known of Hebryzelmis other than that he was the King of Odrysae and the Athenians conferred honors upon him (according to *Hermes , xxvi. 453*). The references only note a "bearded head l." while later cataloguers suggest it is the king Hebryzlmis himself that is represented on the coin. It is not such a far-fetched idea but we should note the difference. The type was first noted in the 1894 edition of the *Numismatic Chronicle* when the British Museum acquired the type. They called it a "unique" coin at the time and of "considerable interest and importance". According to the article it was unknown until 1889, when the archaeologist Lolling published an inscription found on the Acropolis in Athens. Here there was a decree where the Athenians conferred honors on the king. The inscription on the Acropolis was then fixed at c. 386-5 BC.

No other coins at that time were known of this ruler but Svoronos recognized something of this ruler (at least coins inscribed with EBPY) in 1890. Wroth, in the 1891 Numismatic Chronicle noted this "fortunate discovery" by Svoronos and this made a previously uncertain bronze attributed by Imhoof to a known Thracian ruler!

Roman Republic.
M. Plaetorius
M.f. Cestianus.

Rome, 69 BC

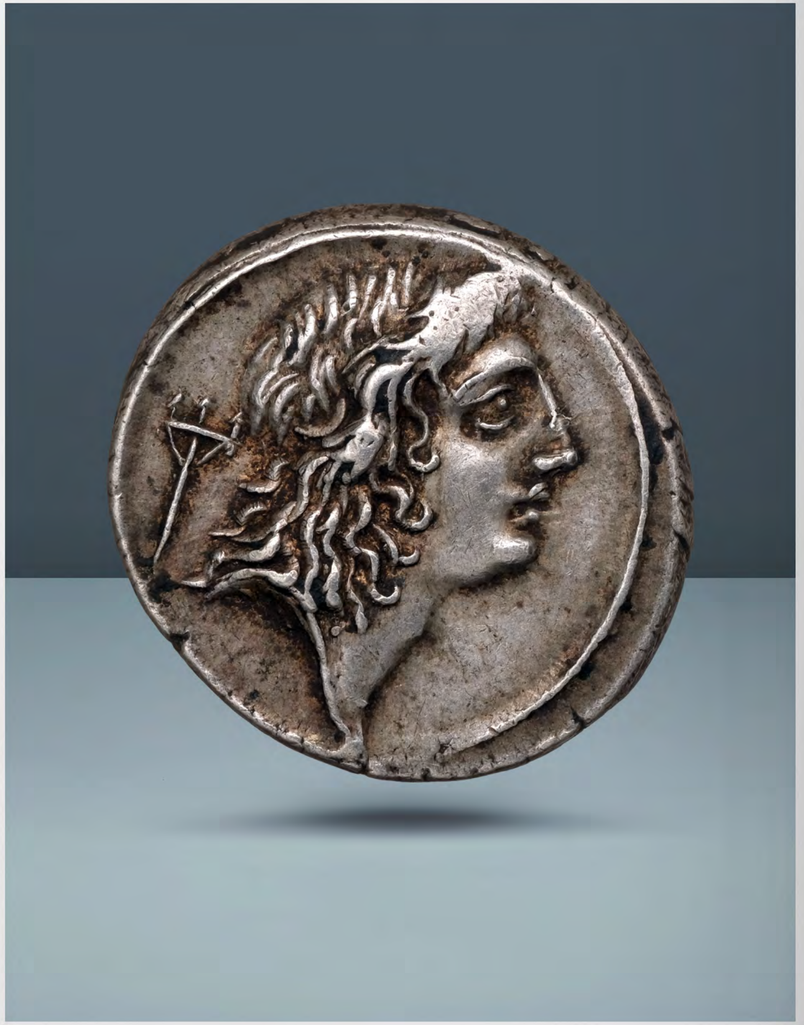
AR Denarius, 3.89g (18mm, 4h). Young male head (Bonus Eventus) r., symbol behind / Caduceus between M. PLAETORI and CEST EX S.C.

Pedigree: Ex Poinssot Collection (1879-1967).

References: Crawford 405/5. Cal 1107. FFC 972. BMCRR Rome 3554

Grade: Some minor wear on the hair but otherwise a sharp strike with pretty cabinet toning. aEF. (rr1218)

$ 1,500



Roman Republic.
M. Plaetorius
M.f. Cestianus.

Rome, 69 BC

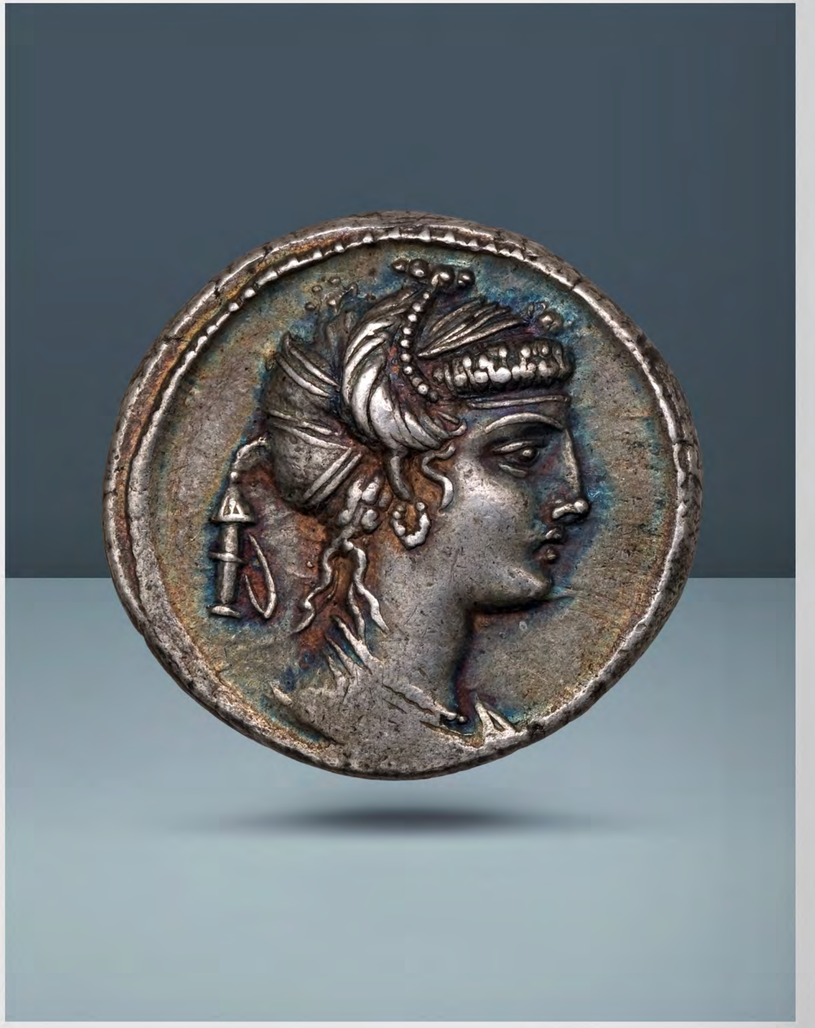
AR Denarius, 4.08g (18mm, 6h). Female bust draped r., hair in net; symbol behind / Caduceus between, M. PLAETORI and CEST EX S.C.

Pedigree: Ex Poinssot Collection (1879-1967).

References: Crawford 405/3b. Cal 1108. FFC 975

Grade: Beautifully struck with nice cabinet toning. Some minor wear and a bit o/c on the reverse. EF/ Choice VF (rr1219)

$ 2,150



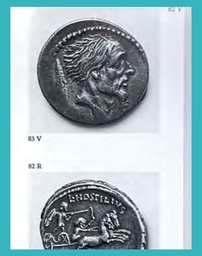
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Roman Republic.
L. Hostilius Saserna.

Rome, 48 BC

AR Denarius, 4.00g (20mm, 9h). Bearded male bust r., draped (Vercingetorix?); behind, Gallic shield. Border of dots / Biga r., driven by charioteer holding whip in l. hand and reins in r. hand; behind, on biga, warrior facing backwards and holding shield in l. hand and hurling spear with r. hand; above , L.HOSTILIVS; below, SASERN. Border of dots.

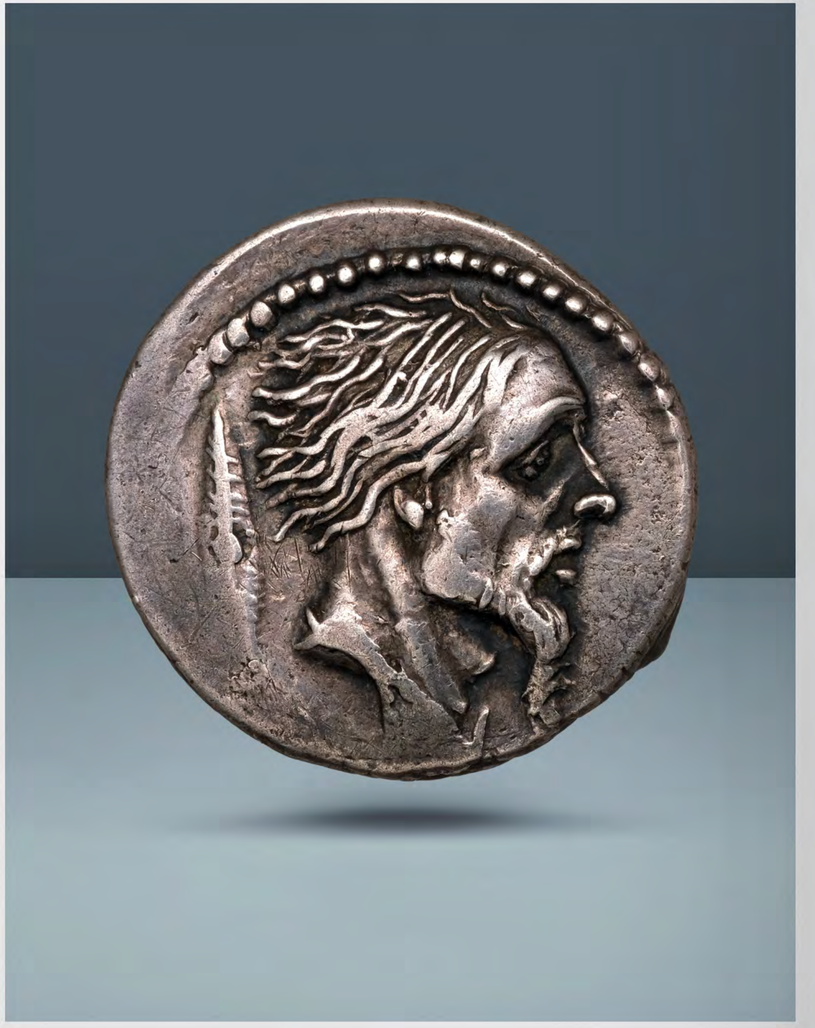
Pedigree: Ex Hirmer Collection, purchased prior to 1973



References: Crawford 448/2a. Syd. 952. Schmuhl, Siegemonumente Abb. 116. Kent-Overbeck Taf. 21, 83V (this coin)

Grade: Minor overall wear. Toned and near complete. Lovely EF (rr1221)

$ 9,750



This coin is very desirable among collectors as the obverse displays the Gallic warrior Vercingetorix (or it is at least believed to be). Aside from a generation of us who grew up on Asterix and Obelix, Vercingetorix was a Gaulish king and chieftain who successfully stood up to Julius Caesar during the Gallic Wars. Unfortunately shortly after the initial success, Vercingetorix was defeated by the Romans and in order to save as many of his fellow soldiers as possible he surrendered to Caesar. For five long years Vercingetorix was made a slave and held captive by the Romans. He eventually was strangled to death in 46 BC at the command of Julius Caesar.

Vercingetorix is still considered a local hero in his native Auvergne, France.

This coin is a plate coin in the beautiful coffee table book published by Kent/Overbeck in 1973. The coin was in the private collection of the publisher Max Hirmer.

Augustus, 27 BC -14 AD
Lugdunum (Lyon) Mint,
c. 15 BC

AR Denarius, 3.78g (19mm, 5h) AVGVSTVS DIVI • F, bare head right / IMP • X in exergue, bull butting right, left forefoot raised, lashing his tail

References: RIC 77a; Lyon 19; RSC 137; BMCRE 451-3; BN 1373-82

Grade: Beautiful iridescence and full beautiful strike. Legend on left not fully struck, otherwise vibrant Mint State. (re1033)

$ 3,250

When this coin was struck in 15 BC, it was only five years since the Rome mint was reopened. Along with Rome, another mint at Lugdunum (modern day Lyon, France) was widely used for striking coinage. Coins in gold and silver were actively struck as publicity for the Roman emperor. A youthful Augustus is pictured on the obverse of this coin. In 15 BC he was already married to his second wife Livia for 23 years (he divorced his second wife Scribonia, mother of his only child Julia, in 39 BC). Julia's two young sons, Gaius and Lucius, were still alive at the time and were primed to take over from Augustus. He was also providing employment to his two stepsons, future emperor Tiberius and his brother Drusus. Both boys were sent on a military campaign and successfully extended the Roman empire from Italy to the upper Danube.

Roman Republic. Vespasian, 69-79 AD. Ephesus,

c. 70 AD

AR Denarius, 3.53g (18mm, 12h). IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate bust r. / LIBERI IMP - AVG VESPAS Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding a patera; in exergue, ΦY.

Pedigree: Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 26th of May 2007.

References: C 249 var. (Φ on rev. exergue). BMC 443 var. (Φ on rev. exergue). RIC 1420. CBN -. RPC 819 var . (Φ on rev. exergue)

Grade: Sharply struck with lustrous surfaces. Slightly o/c on obverse. Mint State (re1202)

$ 3,000

This coin was struck in 70 AD in the Roman province of Ephesus. At the time there was an uprising in the area of Judaea which is known as the First Revolt. Vespasian sent his son Titus to deal with the situation and the successful campaign against the Jews resulted in the destruction of the First Temple. The spoils Titus brought back to Rome were used to build the still-standing Coleuseum.

This coin has the legend on the reverse 'Liberi Imperator Augustus Vespasianus' and shows the children of the commander-in-chief and Emperor Vespasian.

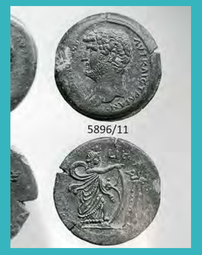
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Egypt, Alexandria. Hadrian. 117-138AD

Dated RY 18 (AD 133/134)

Æ Drachm, 28.85g (35mm, 12h). VT KAIC TPAIAN • [AΔPIA]NOC CЄB, bareheaded bust left, slight drapery / Isis Pharia, holding billowing sail, sailing right before the Pharos of Alexandria, which is surmounted by a statue and two Tritons; L IH (date) above.

Pedigree: From the Giovanni Maria Staffieri Collection, purchased from Renzo Canavesi, Sagno, 1996. Ex Renzo Canavesi Collection (Sagno); Dr. Piero Beretta Collection (Milan); Giovanni Dattari Collection, no. 77191



References: Köln 1123; Dattari (Savio) 7719 (this coin); K&G 32.587; RPC III 5896/11 (this coin, illustrated on pl. 292); Emmett 1002.18 (R3); Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 72 (this coin).

Grade: EF, dark brown surfaces with touches of green. Wonderful artistic bust of Hadrian, and very rare compared to the typical laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to the right (re1060)

$ 11,500

The reverse of this coin shows a beautiful image of Isis Pharia holding a billowing sail in front of the Pharos of Alexandria. Isis Pharia was an Egyptian goddess but her virtues spread throughout the Greco-Roman world. She was a mother, wife and matron of the arts and magic. She was friends with the downtrodden as well as the wealthy. Everyone was dear to her. The Romans credited her with the invention of the sail. According to Pliny, Isis Pharia was from Pharos which had a bridge that connected her to Alexandria. This coin shows the Lighthouse of Alexandria just beyond her. The Lighthouse was one of the seven wonders of the world and was suggested to be built during the reign of Ptolemy I but completed by his son Ptolemy II in the 3rd century BC. It survived hundreds of years but was thought to be destroyed sometime in the 1400's. These large bronze coins help to celebrate the existence of Alexandria's Lighthouse and its mystical connection with the goddess. It is a lovely piece that the emperor Hadrian was paying tribute to.

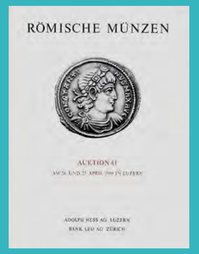
SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Roman Empire, Carcalla. 198-217 AD

Syria. Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch, c. 202-204 AD

AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm, 15.48g (26mm, 12h). •AYT•KAI• •ANTΩNЄINOC• •CЄB• Laureate head of Caracalla to right / ΔHMAPX•Є Ξ•YΠATOC Tyche seated right on rocks, holding poppy and two grain ears in her right hand; below, half-length figure of river-god Orontes swimming to right, head left.

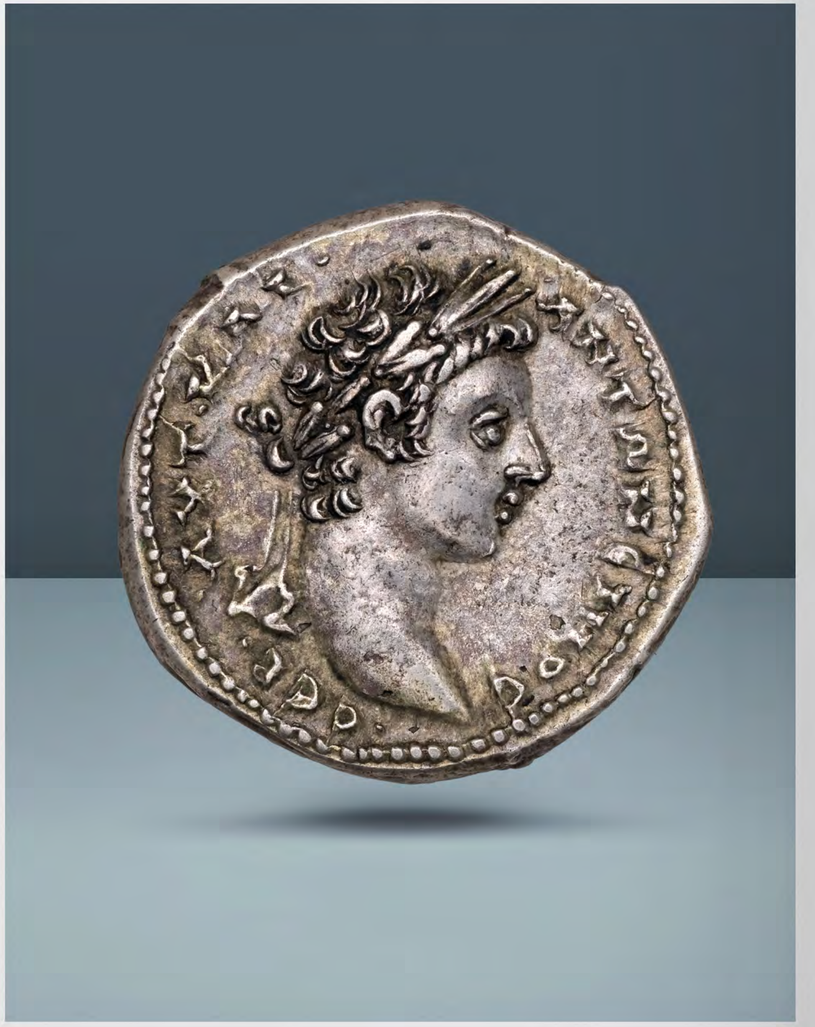
Pedigree: From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, ex Münzen & Medaillen AG FPL 336, July 1972, 39 and Hess-Leu 41, 24-25 April 1969, 318.



References: McAlee 662. Prieur 187

Grade: Beautifully toned with sharp strike. Some minor pitting and areas of wear on the reverse. almost Mint State (re1224)

$ 5,500



SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Severus Alexander. 222-235 AD. Rome

c. 231 AD

AV Aureus, 6.67g (21.5mm, 6h). IMP ALEXAN DER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / IOVI PRO PVGNATORI, Jupiter, naked except for cloak over shoulder, standing facing, head right, holding up thunderbolt in right hand.

Pedigree: Ex Ars Classica XIII (27 June 1928), lot 1431.

References: RIC IV 234; Calicó 3060; BMCRE 789.

Grade: Some light scratches in the fields. Large flan with good strike and some luster. Good VF (re1132)

$ 8,000

SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Roman Empire, Theodosius II. 402-450 AD

Constantinople, c. 420-421

AR Solidus, 4.47g (22mm, 12h). DNTHEODO SIVSPFAVC Helmeted and armored three-quarter facing bust / VOTXX MLVTXXX Victory standing l., holding long cross. In exergue CONOB.

Pedigree: Comes with French export permit

References: DO 353. T 47. R 166-8. MIRB 15

Grade: Very light hairlines on obverse in r. field (visible only with loupe), otherwise, high relief lustrous Mint State (re1183)

$ 5,500

SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS

Anastastius I.
491-518 AD.

Constantinople, Officina 9,
c. 492-507 AD

AV Solidus, 4.49g (19mm, 6h). D N ANSTA-SIVS PP AVG Bust forward with helmet, pearl diadem, cuirass and spear over right shoulder. The shield is decorated with horse and rider / VICTORI-A AVGGG Φ / CON OB (in exergue). Victory with rod with cross atop, facing forward with head l., in r. field, star.

References: Sear 3. MIB 4. Sommer 1.2

Grade: Very minor marks and hairline scratches evident in fields. Wonderfully struck and lustrous surfaces. Mint State (bz1036)

$ 3,500

Justinian II, Second Reign. 705-711 AD

Constantinople

AV Solidus, 4.44g (21mm, 6h). D.N. IhS. ChS. REX REGNANTIuM Bust of short curly haired Christ facing, with cross behind head; he holds a book of Gospels in l. hand and raises r. hand in benediction / D.N. JuSTINIANuS MuLTuS AN' Bust of Justinian facing with short beard wearing crown and loros. He holds a cross potent on three steps in r. hand and a patriarchal cross on globe inscribed PAX in l.

Pedigree: Comes with French export permit

References: Sear 1413. DO 1. BMC 18. T 35-7

Grade: Some hairline scratches noticeable on reverse in upper field, otherwise, sharply struck with nice surfaces. Some areas of wear on the legend on the Christ side. Lustrous Mint State (bz1034)

$ 5,500

Justinian II was the last of the Heraclian emperors. He reigned from 685-695 after the death of his father, the ruler Constantine IV. Justinian was a man with lavish tastes and high hopes for the empire. He was unpopular with the people, both aristocratic and peasant classes. He raised taxes to support his habit of erecting buildings. He also created discord in religious realms when he clashed with the Roman Catholic church over various observance differences. This prompted the people to proclaim Leontius, a general in the army, as ruler and they ousted Justinian. The soldiers brutally cut his nose off to make certain he would not attempt to rule again. He was exiled to Cherson for 10 years while he planned his re-emergence. In the Spring of 705 with an army of 15,000 Bulgar and Slav horsemen, Justinian took his throne once again. His second reign was even more despotic than the first.

Strangely enough Justinian was the very first emperor to place Jesus Christ on his coinage. The coinage with Christ bears two forms. One is with a western looking Christ, one that the world has come to think of with long straight hair. The other, like this coin, was of an eastern styled Christ, with tight curls.

Irene. 797-802 AD. Constantinople.

AV Solidus, 4.42g (20mm, 6h). ЄIRIhH ЬASILISSH, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre / • ЄIPIhH ЬASILISSH Θ, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre.

References: Füeg 1.A.2; DOC 1b; Sear 1599

Grade: Some light porosity on obverse face of Irene, otherwise very nicely struck with clear legends and details on both obverse and reverse. EF (bz1042)

$ 8,750

Constantine VI had the misfortune or fortune (on how one views it) to have an extremely ambitious mother. In 780, Leo IV, Constantine VI's father died, Irene assumed the regency of her son. As a ruler she was effective in reversing the stringent policies on iconoclasm. As the years went on her relationship with her son weakened due to her insistence on involving herself in the affairs of the state. Soldiers that were still allegiant to Constantine V, the grandfather of Constantine VI, coaxed the young man into exiling his mother. Over time this proved to be his undoing as his real character became more evident to those around him. He was found to be a weak and rather ruthless ruler. In 797 Irene took the opportunity to remove Constantine VI from office and had him blinded. This left sole rule to Irene. Irene had her gender working against her when Pope Leo III used this to proclaim Charlemagne emperor of the Holy Roman Empire thereby cutting ties with the Eastern Roman Empire. He claimed that since a woman was on the throne that the Roman Empire virtually had no ruler. In 802 a coup forced Irene into exile where she died shortly afterwards.

Theodora. 1055-1056 AD. Constantinople.

AAV Histamenon Nomisma, 4.40g (25mm, 7h).
+IhS XIS DCX RCSNΛNTIhm Christ, nimbate, standing facing on footstool, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left / +ΘЄOΔѠPA AVΓOVCTA Theodora, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pinnacles and pendilia, divitision and loros decorated with a cross, placing her right hand on breast, and Virgin, on the right, standing facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding between them labarum with pellet on shaft; M - Θ flanking Virgin's head.

References: DOC 1a. Füeg 1.A. SB 1837

Grade: Broad flan with good metal. Nicely struck and clearly images and legends. Mint State (bz1041)

$ 9.750

Theodora, also known as Theodora Porphyrogenita, "born into the purple" which was a name bestowed on children born during the reign of their royal parents. Theodora was the youngest daughter of Constantine VIII and his wife, the empress Helena. As Constantine and Helena had no male children, his hope was that the spouse of one of his remaining two daughters would become emperor. His firstborn, Eudokia, was marred by a childhood illness, never married and became a nun. When Constantine VIII asked Theodora to marry Romanus III, a cousin, she refused and Zöe stepped in to assume the responsibility. Once married to Romanus, Zöe forced Theodora into a monastery where she resided for 11 years. Zöe had a lifelong jealousy of her sister and married several times in order to have closer access to the throne. With her last husband, Constantine IX, Zöe finally died and Theodora went again to live in a monastery. The people of Byzantium eventually compelled her to return to the throne upon the death of Constantine IX. She ruled independently for a scant 16 month before her own death at the age of 74.

Carolingans. Charlemagne (Charles the Great). As Charles I, King of the Franks, 768-814 AD. Pavia mint,

Struck 793/4-812 AD

AR Denier, 1.75g (20mm, 6h). +CARLVS REX FR, cross pattée / + P A P I A, Carolus monogram.

Pedigree: From the Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins, purchased from Charles H. Wolfe, III, 1998.

References: Cf. Grierson, Coins of Medieval Europe 78 (for type); Coupland, Charlemagne, pl. 7b, 15; Depeyrot 780E; M&G 207; MEC 1, –.

Grade: Deep cabinet tone. EF. (wc1077)

$ 7,000

Historically, Charlemagne (or Charles the Great) is remembered for being King of the Franks from 768 AD, King of the Lombards from 774 AD and finally Emperor of the Romans from 800 AD. Charlemagne was the first recognized ruler of western Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire. He was crowned by Pope Leo III at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome on Christmas Day in 800 AD. Charlemagne became a champion of the Catholic church.

Denmark. Stridsperioden (Civil War) or Magnus d. Gode.

1044 - 1047.

East Danish Standard, Lund.

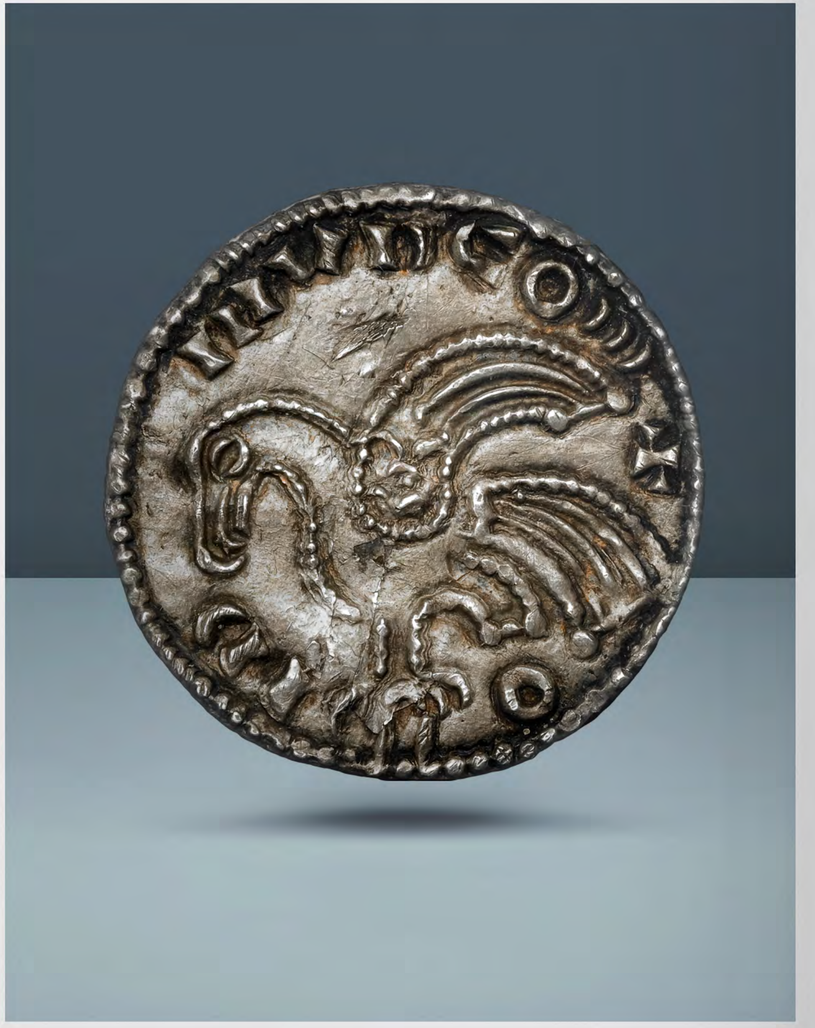
AR Penny, 0.92g (16mm, 12h). Lund mint; Ilontat(?), moneyer. + O ID IIIVDCO, bird (dragon?) standing left / + IL· ONT ΛT N LVD, voided long cross, with pellet at center and triple-crescent ends; crescent in first quarter.

Pedigree: Ex Kaaber (HO auction 40), lot 39

References: Becker rev. die 110; Hauberg 16 (Magnus the Good); Hede III, 43

Grade: A few tic marks. Wonderful toning and superb imagery. Extremely Rare and beautiful. Mint State (wc1153)

$ 7,500



The 'Stridsperioden' (literally meaning a 'time of dispute') is the name given by Danish historians to the period when rival Danish and Norwegian claimants (Magnus den Gode, Harald Hardråde, and Svend Estridsen) fought for the Danish throne. During this period, circa 1044-1047, Lund changed hands many times. Because of this, the mint produced a number of dies with the names blundered, so that any coins produced would be accepted by whichever king controlled the mint at a given time. (this was taken from a CNG write-up). The references suggest that the obverse image is of a bird but I am of the opinion that this is a dragon. From the first time I saw this rare type I was convinced that a true Viking would have not just a bird on their coinage but something fierce like a dragon. The references don't suggest it is a dragon but I will call it one based on my opinion.

British Token.
Middlesex.
Old Cavendish Street, Richard Summers

Halfpenny, 1797

AE Halfpenny, 15.91g (30mm, 6h). Head of a wild man full facing / Large RS cypher surrounded by three lines of legends, edge plain.

References: DH906

Grade: Insignificant spot on face of wild man, otherwise, in pristine condition with no wear. Mint State (wc1103)

$ 2,150

A WILD MANS HEAD FROM THE LAND OF JESSO TO BE SEEN AT
DEALER IN CURIOSITIES
SUMMERS MUSEUM Nº 24 OLD CAVENDISH STREET OXFORD STREET
1797

By the end of the 1700's the copper coinage for commerce in England was in a bad state. Coins for everyday purchases were in poor condition and counterfeits ran amok. This led to an ingenious innovation by the public. Tokens of similar size and quality were produced by merchants and private citizens and distributed as good currency for commerce. Over time there were so many tokens produced that finding one minted by the government was unlikely. The demand far exceeded the supply as people also began to collect them. Finally in 1797 the government intervened and produced the copper two penny and one penny pieces.

Many people know these tokens as "Condor" tokens. This was because a man named James Condor of Ipswich published an arrangement of the tokens in 1798, just one year after the introduction of the new government issues.

There are thousands of tokens out there and the fun in collecting all of them would be a lifelong project. This token is one of the more exciting with the head of a "wild man" on the obverse. It advertises a museum dealer of curiosities.

Thank you for looking at this first installment of ***Carefully Curated.*** Please remember that most of these coins are not available on my website at this time.

To purchase, please contact me at shanna@shannaschmidt.com or by phone at 708-655-4836.

For all other coins please visit www.shannaschmidt.com.